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Effective on 12/08/2004. Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818). FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2005 <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27		Complete If Known Application Number: 09/806,274 Filing Date: March 27, 2001 First Named Inventor: Wayne Edward Beimesch Examiner Name: David A. Rogers Art Unit: 2856 Attorney Docket No.: 390780	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 500			

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

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FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	_____
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	_____
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	_____
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	_____
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	_____

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES**Fee Description**

Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)
 Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)
 Multiple dependent claims

	Small Entity	
	Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)
Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180
Multiple Dependent Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
_____	_____	_____

Total Claims _____ **Extra Claims** _____ **Fee (\$)** _____ **Fee Paid (\$)** _____
 _____ - 20 or HP = _____ x _____ = _____

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20.

Indep. Claims _____ **Extra Claims** _____ **Fee (\$)** _____ **Fee Paid (\$)** _____
 _____ - 3 or HP = _____ x _____ = _____

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets _____ **Extra Sheets** _____ **Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof** _____ **Fee (\$)** _____ **Fee Paid (\$)** _____
 _____ - 100 = _____ / 50 = _____ (round up to a whole number) x _____ = _____

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other (e.g., late filing surcharge): Filing Appeal Brief

Fees Paid (\$)

\$500

SUBMITTED BY

Signature	<i>Heather F. Perrin</i>	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	52,884	Telephone	(816) 460-5859
Name (Print/Type)	Heather F. Perrin	Date	November 4, 2005		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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PATENT

Attorney Docket No.: 390780

Express Mail Label No.: EV413219405US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellant: Wayne Edward Beimesch

Serial No. 09/806,274

Filed: March 27, 2001

For: METHOD FOR MEASURING VOLATILE
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND A KIT
FOR SAME

Confirmation No.

Examiner: David A. Rogers

Group Art Unit: 2856

Attorney Docket No. 390780

Mail Stop: Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner For Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Dear Sir:

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, and fully responsive to the Office Action of February 7, 2005, Appellant hereby files the Appeal Brief in support of the Appeal in the above-identified matter (hereinafter the '274 Application). A Notice of Appeal, with the appropriate fee of \$500 as required by 37 C.F.R. §§41.31, 41.20(b)(1), was filed on May 4, 2005. The \$500 fee for this appeal brief, as required by 37 C.F.R. §41.20(b)(2), is also filed herewith. This Appeal Brief is timely filed within four months of the mailing of the notice of appeal, and further pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.136(a) and (b).

11/08/2005 MWOLDGE1 00000051 120600 09806274

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~~02 FC:1254 1500.00 DA~~

(1) **Real party in interest.**

The real party in interest for this appeal is Midwest Research Institute. Evidence of this assignment, which was recorded on March 27, 2001, may be found at reel/frame 012337/0269.

(2) **Related appeals and interferences.**

No other pending appeals or interferences are currently known to Appellant that will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the decision to be rendered by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in the instant appeal. A previous decision in this matter rendered by the Board of patent Appeals and Interferences dated March 19, 2004 is attached as an Appendix.

(3) **Status of claims.**

Claims 1-10 are currently pending in the application and stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as follows:

(a) Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,140,845 to Robbins in view of "Chemical Principals" to Masterton *et al.* and "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42" to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests withdrawal of same.

(b) Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,809,664 to Legros *et al.*

(c) Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,522,271 to Turiff *et al.* or Method 5035 to the EPA.

(d) Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of "Determination of Volatile Organic Solvents in Water by Headspace Sampling with the 8200 CX Autosampler" to Penton.

(e) Claims 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Method AP-42, Method 5035, "Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water- EPA 815-B-97-001 to the EPA, and U.S. Patent No. 4,930,906 to Hemphill.

(4) Status of amendments.

The '274 Application was filed on March 27, 2001. The case was ultimately appealed, with a decision from the Board rendered on March 19, 2004, a copy of which is attached as an appendix herewith. The Board reversed the examiner's decision, and the case was sent back to the examiner for further prosecution. A first office action was then mailed on May 6, 2004, to which a response was filed and entered November 8, 2004. On February 7, 2005, a final office action was mailed, prompting this appeal. A Notice of Appeal was filed on May 4, 2005. Claims 1-10 are currently pending, of which Claims 2-10 are original (without claim amendment during prosecution). Claim 1 was amended to omit the word "solid" as lacking proper antecedent basis in the claim language employed.

(5) Summary of claimed subject matter.

The inventions of Claims 1-10 are directed to a method for measuring volatile organic compounds in a process system having emissions and kits for measuring same. Representative Claim 1 is as follows:

1. A method for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions, said method comprising:
 - (a) disposing an amount of said material in an enclosed bag having a sealable opening such that there is headspace above said material in said enclosed bag;
 - (b) storing said enclosed bag containing said material at the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system such that equilibrium between said material and said headspace is reached; and

- (c) introducing samples from said headspace into a flame ionization detector which thereby measures said volatile organic compounds of said material.

(6) Grounds for rejections to be reviewed on appeal.

(a) Whether Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent 5,140,845 to Robbins in view of "Chemical Principals" to Masterton *et al.* and "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42" to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(b) Whether Claim 2 is obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,809,664 to Legros *et al.*

(c) Whether Claim 5 is obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,522,271 to Turiff *et al.* or Method 5035 to the EPA.

(d) Whether Claim 7 is obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of "Determination of Volatile Organic Solvents in Water by Headspace Sampling with the 8200 CX Autosampler" to Penton.

(e) Whether Claims 8-10 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Robbins in view of the teachings of Method AP-42, Method 5035, "Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water- EPA 815-B-97-001 to the EPA", and U.S. Patent No. 4,930,906 to Hemphill.

(7) Arguments.

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,140,845 to Robbins in view of "Chemical Principals" to Masterton *et al.* and "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42" to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests withdrawal of same.

Appellant's invention teaches a method for measuring volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of material produced in a process system having emissions. Examples of process systems in which this method may be utilized are provided in Appellant's specification at least on page 4, and include spray dryers, mixers, fluid bed dryers and coolers, and storage tanks. All of these systems have dynamic air flow properties. Appellant maintains that Appellant's claims must be read in light of the specification.

Robbins teaches a method for measuring the volatile constituent of a **sample of ground water or soil mixed with water**. The method of Robbins requires agitation of the bag and contents to release the sample. Appellant's invention does not require agitation. Further, Robbins does not teach or suggest a method for measuring volatile organic compounds in a **process system having emissions**, as provided by way of Appellant's invention. Specifically, the leakage of underground storage tanks and the testing of the contaminated soil resulting therefrom as described in Robbins does not teach or suggest the measurement of VOCs in process systems having emissions of Appellant's invention. Robbins therefore does not support the obviousness rejection of Appellant's invention.

"Chemical Principals" to Masterton, Slowinski, and Stanitski is a general chemistry text. This textbook does not teach or suggest the method for measuring volatile organic compounds of Appellant's invention as claimed.

"Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42" to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a general fact sheet for the EPA on techniques used in studying air pollution. This fact sheet does not teach or suggest the method for measuring volatile organic compounds of Appellant's invention as claimed.

There is no teaching or suggestion of a method for measuring volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of material produced in a process system having emissions as provided by way of Appellant's invention in any of these references. Specifically, Robbins fails to teach or suggest Appellant's invention at least for the reasons discussed above. Further, Appellant fails to see how the addition of a general chemistry textbook and the generic EPA protocols into the body of this rejection provide any support to the veracity of the Examiner's position this matter.

Still further, there is no teaching or suggestion in any of these references to combine same. Appellant maintains the Examiner has engaged in impermissible hindsight reconstruction of Appellant's invention. Effectively, the Examiner has used Appellant's invention as a shopping list in order to attempt to locate these various references in this attempt to negate the patentability of Appellant's invention as claimed. Appellant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,809,664 to Legros *et al.* Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests withdrawal of same.

Appellant's invention teaches a method as described above.

Robbins teaches a method as described above. Robbins does not teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed.

"Chemical Principals" to Masterton, Slowinski, and Stanitski is a general chemistry text. This textbook does not teach or suggest the method for measuring volatile organic compounds of Appellant's invention as claimed.

Legros *et al.* teach a drying system for a fluid bed dryer. Legros does not teach a method for measuring volatile organic compounds of material produced in a process system having emissions.

None of these references teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in any of these references to combine same. Appellant requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,522,271 to Turiff *et al.* or Method 5035 to the EPA. Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests withdrawal of same.

Appellant's invention is as described above.

Robbins is as described above. Robbins does not teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed.

"Chemical Principals" to Masterton, Slowinski, and Stanitski is a general chemistry text. This textbook does not teach or suggest the method for measuring volatile organic compounds of Appellant's invention as claimed.

Method AP-42 is a generic text dealing with VOCs and storage tanks.

Turiff *et al.* teach a soil sampling tool. Turiff *et al.* does not teach or suggest the method for measuring VOCs of Appellant's invention as claimed.

Method 5035 is a generic text dealing with testing VOCs in solid materials.

None of these references teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in any of these references to combine same. Appellant requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Masterton *et al.* and Method AP-42 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of "Determination of Volatile Organic Solvents in Water by Headspace Sampling with the 8200 CX Autosampler" to Penton. Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests withdrawal of same.

Appellant's invention is as described above.

Robbins is as described above. Robbins does not teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed.

"Chemical Principals" to Masterton, Slowinski, and Stanitski is a general chemistry text. This textbook does not teach or suggest the method for measuring volatile organic compounds of Appellant's invention as claimed.

Method AP-42 is a generic text dealing with VOCs and storage tanks.

"Determination of Volatile Organic Solvents in Water by Headspace Sampling with the 8200 CX Autosampler" to Penton is a generic guide for water sampling.

None of these references teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in any of these references to combine same. Appellant requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins in view of the teachings of Method AP-42, Method 5035, "Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water- EPA 815-B-97-001 to the EPA, and U.S. Patent No. 4,930,906 to Hemphill. Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests withdrawal of same.

Appellant's invention teaches a kit for measuring volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of material produced in a process system having emissions.

Robbins teaches a method as described above. Robbins does not teach or suggest the kit nor the method of Appellant's invention. Even if instructions from Robbins were to be modified, as suggested by the Examiner, the end result would not provide the kit of Appellant's invention for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions.

Method AP-42, Method 5035, "Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water- EPA 815-B-97-001 to the EPA all teach general industrial configurations and procedures employed in measuring various compounds. Appellant maintains these generic "how to" manuals do not teach or suggest Appellant's invention as claimed.

Hemphill teaches a cooking grease disposal bag. Hemphill does not teach or suggest a kit for measuring volatile organic compounds produced in a process system having emissions as provided by way of Appellant's invention. Further, Hemphill does not teach or suggest process systems having emissions, nor does Hemphill teach or suggest volatile organic compounds being emitted in any system. Appellant maintains the current rejection of Claims 8-10 over Hemphill is analogous to making an obviousness rejection of Claims 8-10 over any resealable bag. There simply is no teaching or suggestion in Hemphill of Appellant's kit for measuring VOCs in a process system having emissions as disclosed and claimed.

Appellant maintains that it is the process system having emissions and the measurement of the volatile organic compounds produced thereby that provides the patentable feature of the kit of Claims 8-10. None of the references provide all of these claim elements.

...addition of new set of instructions into known kit merely teaches new use for an existing product, in that instructions do not interrelate with kit so as to produce new product, and since addition of printed matter to existing product will not distinguish invention from prior art in terms of patentability if printed matter is not functionally related to product. *In re Ngai*, 70 USPQ2nd 1862 (CAFC 2004).

There is no teaching or suggestion in any of these references to combine same. Appellant maintains the Examiner has engaged in impermissible hindsight reconstruction of Appellant's invention. Effectively, the Examiner has used Appellant's invention as a shopping list in order to attempt to locate references that may have some pertinence in this attempt to negate the patentability of Appellant's invention as claimed. In particular, the use of the Hemphill reference as one of the elements employed in this obviousness rejection is troubling. Hemphill teaches a cooking grease disposable bag. Hemphill does not address the determination of volatile organic compounds in any way, and certainly not in the manner nor using the kit as provided by way of Appellant's invention.

The following is provided and applies to the discussion of all five of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103:

When applying 35 U.S.C. §103, the following tenets of patent law are binding:

- a) The claimed invention must be considered as a whole;
- b) The references must be considered as a whole and must suggest the desirability and thus the obviousness of making the combination;
- c) The references must be viewed without the benefit of impermissible hindsight vision afforded by the claimed invention; and
- d) Reasonable expectation of success is the standard with which obviousness is determined. MPEP §2141.01, *Hodosh v. Block*

Drug Co., Inc., 786 F.2d 1136, 1134 n.5, 229 U.S.P.Q. 182, 187 n.5 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In addition, it is respectfully noted that to substantiate a *prima facie* case of obviousness the initial burden rests with the Examiner who must fulfill three requirements. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on Appellants' disclosure. (emphasis and formatting added) MPEP § 2143, *In re Vaack*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Appellant maintains that none of the references cited disclose or suggest the method and kit of Appellant's invention.

The following commentary is provided with respect to the individual claims:

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites a method for measuring volatile organic compounds

1. A method for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions, said method comprising:
 - (a) disposing an amount of said material in an enclosed bag having a sealable opening such that there is headspace above said material in said enclosed bag;
 - (b) storing said enclosed bag containing said material at the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system such that equilibrium between said material and said headspace is reached; and
 - (c) introducing samples from said headspace into a flame ionization detector which thereby measures said volatile organic compounds of said material.

In regard to Claim 1, the references do not teach or suggest a method employing those elements enumerated in Claim 1.

Claims 2-7 depend from Claim 1 and benefit from like arguments as provided hereinabove. However, these Claims have additional features that patentably distinguish them over the references:

Claim 2

For example, Claim 2 depends from Claim 1 and recites a method employing a fluid bed dryer. As argued above, the references do not disclose or suggest the method of Claim 2 employing a fluid bed dryer.

Claim 3

Claim 3 depends from Claim 1, and employs a spray dryer. The references do not teach or suggest the method of Claim 3.

Claim 4

Claim 4 depends from Claim 1 and recites a storing step of from about 5 hours to about 24 hours. None of the references teach or suggest the method of Claim 4.

Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from Claim 1 and recites an amount of material of from 1 gram to about 100 grams. None of the references teach or suggest the method of Claim 5.

Claim 6

Claim 6 depends from Claim 1 and recites a storage tank for the system employed. None of the references teach or suggest the method of Claim 6.

Claim 7

Claim 7 depends from Claim 1 and recites a mean exit temperature of from about 5 to about 100 °C. None of the references teach or suggest the method of Claim 7.

Claim 8

Claim 8 recites a kit for measuring volatile organic compounds. None of the references teach or suggest the elements of the kit of Claim 8.

Claim 9

Claim 9 depends from Claim 8 and recites a kit which withdraws samples from headspace using a flame ionization detector. None of the references teach or suggest the kit of Claim 9.

Claim 10

Claim 10 depends from Claim 8 and recites a kit with instructions for analyzing samples which include storing the enclosed bag in a temperature adjustable apparatus. None of the references teach or suggest the kit of Claim 10.

(8) Claims appendix.

Appellants enclose a copy of Claims 1-10 involved in this appeal as an appendix hereto.

(9) Evidence appendix.

Not applicable.

(10) Related proceedings appendix.

Previous decision from Board in this matter dated March 19, 2004 is attached.

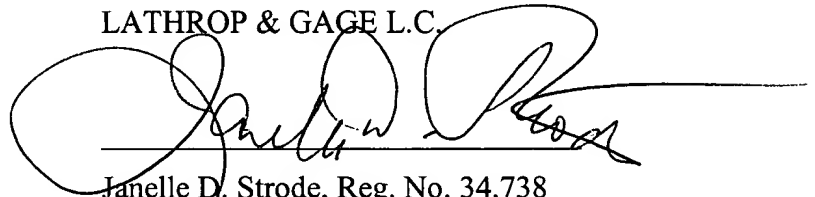
CONCLUSION

Appellant respectfully requests the Honorable Board of Appeals reverse the Examiner in the rejections of Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Appellant respectfully solicits allowance of Claims 1-10, all of the Claims appealed and pending in the instant application.

Other than the costs for this appeal brief, no further fees are deemed due in connection with this matter. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be due in this matter from Deposit Account Number 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,

LATHROP & GAGE L.C.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Janelle D. Strode', is written over a horizontal line.

Janelle D. Strode, Reg. No. 34,738

Lathrop & Gage L.C.

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Attorney for Appellant

Claims Appendix

1. A method for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions, said method comprising:
 - (a) disposing an amount of said material in an enclosed bag having a sealable opening such that there is headspace above said material in said enclosed bag;
 - (b) storing said enclosed bag containing said material at the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system such that equilibrium between said material and said headspace is reached; and
 - (c) introducing samples from said headspace into a flame ionization detector which thereby measures said volatile organic compounds of said material.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said system is a fluid bed dryer.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said system is a spray dryer.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein said storing step is for from about 5 hours to about 24 hours.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein said amount of said material is from about 1 gram to about 100 grams.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein said system is a storage tank.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein said mean exit temperature is from about 5 °C to about 100 °C.
8. A kit for measuring the volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions, said kit comprising:
 - (a) an enclosed bag having a sealable opening to allow an amount of said material to be placed in said enclosed bag such that there is headspace above said material; and
 - (b) instructions for analyzing samples from said headspace in said enclosed bag, thereby providing said volatile organic compounds of said material.

9. The kit of claim 8 wherein said instructions for analyzing said samples include withdrawing said samples from said headspace using a flame ionization detector.

10. The kit of claim 8 wherein said instructions for analyzing samples include storing said enclosed bag in a temperature adjustable apparatus.

Evidence appendix

Not applicable.

Related Proceedings Appendix

Attached is a copy of the previous Decision from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences dated March 19, 2004

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MAR 25 2004

Lathrop & Gage L.C.

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was *not* written for publication and is *not* binding precedent of the Board.

Paper No. 22

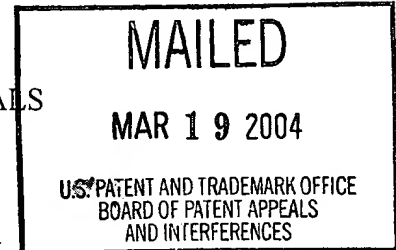
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte WAYNE EDWARD BEIMESCH

Appeal No. 2004-0829
Application 09/806,274

ON BRIEF



Before GARRIS, WARREN and TIMM, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

WARREN, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

Decision on Appeal

This is an appeal under 35 U.S.C. § 134 from the decision of the examiner finally rejecting claims 1 through 10, all of the claims in the application. Claims 1 and 8 are illustrative of the claims on appeal:

1. A method for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions, said method comprising:

(a) disposing an amount of said material in an enclosed bag having a sealable opening such that there is headspace above said material in said enclosed bag;

(b) storing said enclosed bag containing said solid material at the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system such that equilibrium between said material and said headspace is reached; and

(c) introducing samples from said headspace into a flame ionization detector which thereby measures said volatile organic compounds of said material.

DOCKETED

By: JK Date: 3/26/04

8. A kit for measuring the volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions, said kit comprising:

(a) an enclosed bag having a sealable opening to allow an amount of said material to be placed in said enclosed bag such that there is headspace above said material; and

(b) instructions for analyzing samples from said headspace in said enclosed bag, thereby providing said volatile organic compounds of said material.

Appealed claim 1 represents claims drawn to a method for measuring volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of a material produced in a process system having emissions comprising at least the steps of sealing an amount of the material in a bag such that a "headspace" remains above the enclosed sample; storing the enclosed sample to establish emission equilibrium between the material and the "headspace" at the mean exit temperature of emissions from the process system; and measuring the VOCs in the "headspace" with a flame ionization detector (FID). Appealed claim 8 represents claims drawn to a kit comprising at least a sealable bag and instructions for analyzing VOCs present in a "headspace" over material from a process system enclosed in the bag.

The references relied on by the examiner are:

Hemphill	5,140,845	Aug. 25, 1992
Robbins	4,930,906	Jun. 5, 1990

The examiner has rejected appealed claims 1 through 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins, and appealed claims 8 through 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hemphill.

Appellant states that "Claims 1-7 stand or fall together and Claims 8-10 stand or fall together" (brief, page 2). Thus, we decide this appeal based on appealed claims 1 and 8. 37 CFR § 1.192(c)(7) (2003).

We reverse.

Rather than reiterate the respective positions advanced by the examiner and appellant, we refer to the examiner's answer and to appellant's brief and reply brief for a complete exposition thereof.

Opinion

In order to review the examiner's application of prior art to appealed claims 1 and 8, we must first interpret the language thereof by giving the claim terms their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the written description in the specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in this art, *see, e.g., In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989), without reading into these claims any limitation or particular embodiment which is disclosed in the specification. *See Zletz, supra; In re Priest*, 582 F.2d 33, 37, 199 USPQ 11, 15 (CCPA 1978).

The claim language of appealed claim 1 at issue here is the preambular phrase "[a] method for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions," which method comprises at least specified steps (a) through (c). We determine that this phrase must be given weight as a claim limitation which characterizes the claimed method in order to give meaning to the claim and properly define the invention, because in the body of the claim, the language "said material"¹ in step (a), "mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system" in step (b) and "measures said volatile organic compounds of said material" in step (c) refers back to the preambular language. *See generally, In re Stencel*, 828 F.2d 751, 754-55, 4 USPQ2d 1071, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Appellant submits that this claim language encompasses only "closed" process systems that have "VOC emissions" and not "systems open to the atmosphere," pointing out that the "process systems" at page 4, lines 26-28, of the written description in the specification, "are "closed systems, and as such have dynamic air flow properties," and that the claimed methods encompassed by claim 1 thus specify the generation and measurement of VOCs produced in a closed process system having emissions (brief, pages 2-3; reply brief, pages 2-3).

We cannot subscribe to appellant's position. We determine that the broadest reasonable interpretation of the plain language of the claim phrase taken in light of the claim language as a

¹ We address the term "a material" in the preamble of claim 1, the term "said material" in steps (a) and (c), and the term "said solid material" in step (b) with respect to compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, under *Other Issues* below.

whole and the written description in the specification, requires that the claimed method measures the VOCs of *any* “material,” and thus can include liquid, paste or solid “material,” as set forth in the specification (page 3, lines 3-4), which is “produced in” *any* “process system,” open or closed, “having emissions,” that can be VOC emissions, wherein the “material” produced in the process system can contain VOCs. Thus, “a material” can include any intermediate or final “product” that is produced by “a process system having emissions,” including materials that are VOCs *per se*. However, while the “process system” can be open or closed, it must be one in which “the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system” can be determined in order to establish the temperature at which the “enclosed bag containing said material” is stored so that “equilibrium between said material and said headspace is reached” as specified in appealed claim 1.

Indeed, we find *no* requirement in the claim language as a whole or in the written description in the specification, that “a process system” must be a “closed system” as appellant contends. We determine that one of ordinary skill in this art would recognize that the “[e]xemplary process systems” at page 4, lines 26-28, of the written description in the specification, can be “open systems,” that is, systems open to the atmosphere, wherein VOCs emitted by such systems can be monitored with respect to amount and temperature as they exit the system to the atmosphere, and wherein the amount of VOC “emissions” from the “process system” has no relationship to the amount of VOCs in the intermediate or final “product” even at the “mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system.” We further find no explanation in the written description in the specification why one of ordinary skill in this art would consider “storage tanks,” which can be vented to the atmosphere even when the “product” therein contains VOCs, to be an example of “a process system.” We note here that we find no support for appellant’s position in specification Example I wherein samples of detergent particles are “taken at the *inlet* of the dryer” (specification, page 3; emphasis supplied) and thus, the measurement of the VOCs in this *starting material* does not constitute “measuring volatile organic compounds of *a material produced* in a process system having emissions” as required by appealed claim 1. In any event, limitations from an embodiment cannot be read into a claim unless there is basis in the claim language as a whole or in the written description in the specification to do so.

Considering now the ground of rejection of appealed claim 1 under § 103(a) over Robbins, it is well settled that in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the examiner must show that some objective teaching, suggestion or motivation in the applied prior art taken as a whole and/or knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in this art would have led that person to the claimed invention as a whole, including each and every limitation of the claim arrange as required by the claim, without recourse to the teachings in appellant's disclosure. *See generally, In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1358, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1458 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *Pro-Mold and Tool Co. v. Great Lakes Plastics Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1568, 1573, 37 USPQ2d 1626, 1629-30 (Fed. Cir. 1996); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074-76, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598-1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Dow Chem. Co.*, 837 F.2d 469, 473, 5 USPQ2d 1529, 1531-32 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

We agree with appellant that the examiner has not logically established a *prima facie* case of obviousness of the claimed method encompassed by appealed claim 1 as we have interpreted this claim above. We find that Robbins acknowledges that the so-called “[h]eadspace sampling techniques” for testing “a consistent volume or weight of ground water or soil mixed with water in a container, sealing the container, agitating, allowing time to permit volatile constituents to be released into the air headspace of the container, and then using a detector to measure the volatile constituent in the headspace” as applied to leakage of material around “storage tanks” was known (col. 1. lines 48-58), and discloses improvements on that process with respect to leakage from “storage tanks,” including the use of FID to measure the VOCs in the water and/or soil and water material (e.g., cols. 1-2). However, we determine that the examiner has not provided scientific argument or objective evidence establishing that one of ordinary skill in this art would have adapted the “headspace” method for measuring VOCs in ground water and water and soil samples from areas around “storage tanks” as taught by Robbins, to a “material produced by a process system having [VOC] emissions” using “the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system” to establish “equilibrium between said material and said headspace” as required by appealed claim 1.

While Robbins recognizes the effect of temperature with respect to “an equilibrium concentration” in the “headspace” at col. 5, lines 1-6, as the examiner points out (answer.

page 3), the examiner has not established why one of ordinary skill in this art would have found in this disclosure the objective teaching, suggestion or motivation to use “the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system” used to prepare “a material” to obtain “headspace” equilibrium concentration of the enclosed “material.” Indeed, one of ordinary skill in this art would have reasonably inferred from Robbins that the equilibrium temperature can be the ambient temperature of the area around the “storage tanks” where the ground water or soil mixed with water was taken, or lab room temperature,² and not that “the mean exit temperature of said emissions of said system” used to produce “a material” is a result effective variable to determine the VOCs content of that product “material.” See *In re Antonie*, 559 F.2d 618, 619-20, 195 USPQ 6, 8-9 (CCPA 1977); see also *Dow Chem.*, *supra*.

Accordingly, in the absence of a *prima facie* case of obviousness, we reverse the ground of rejection.

The claim language of appealed claim 8 plainly specifies a kit comprising at least “an enclosed bag having a sealable opening to allow an amount of said material to be placed . . . [therein] such that there is headspace above said material,” and “instructions for analyzing samples from said headspace in said enclosed bag thereby providing said volatile organic compounds of said material” for use in the method “for measuring volatile organic compounds of a material produced in a process system having emissions” as set forth in the preamble. Contrary to the examiner’s interpretation (answer, page 5), we are of the opinion that the preambular language must be given weight as a claim limitation which characterizes the claimed kit with respect to the “instructions” contained therein as set forth in the body of the claim. See *generally, Stencel*, *supra*.

In considering the patentability of appealed claim 8 with respect to the Hemphill under § 103(a), the printed matter “instructions” must be taken into account to determine “whether there exists any new and unobvious functional relationship between the printed matter and the

² It is well settled that a reference stands for all of the specific teachings thereof as well as the inferences one of ordinary skill in this art would have reasonably been expected to draw therefrom, see *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1264-65, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1782-83 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Preda*, 401 F.2d 825, 826, 159 USPQ 342, 344 (CCPA 1968), presuming skill on the part of this person. *In re Sovish*, 769 F.2d 738, 743, 226 USPQ 771, 774 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

substrate.” *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385-86, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

“Where the printed matter is not functionally related to the substrate, the printed matter will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability.” *Id.*, 703 F.2d at 1385, 217 USPQ at 404. “What is required is the existence of *differences* between the appealed claims and the prior art sufficient to establish patentability.” *Id.*, 703 F.2d at 1385, 217 USPQ at 404.

“As part of its burden to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, *see In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992), the burden of establishing the absence of a novel, nonobvious functional relationship rests with the PTO.” *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (“The PTO did not establish that the ADOs, within the context of the entire claims, lack a new and nonobvious functional relationship with the memory.”).

The examiner does not give the preambular language “any patentable weight,” interpreting the method specified therein to be an “intended use, that being for holding VOC-containing material from a process system” (answer, page 5). Thus, the examiner finds that appealed claim 8 is “anticipated by the device of Hemphill where a resealable bag (reference item 10) has instructions (references items 18 and 20),” and holds that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been “motivated to ensure that appropriate instructions related to the intended use of the bag would be included as a matter of design choice” (*id.*, pages 5-6). Appellant points out that “Hemphill teaches a cooking grease disposal bag” and thus, “does not teach or suggest a kit for measuring volatile organic compounds produced in a process system having emissions as” claimed, thus arguing that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established (brief, page 4, original emphasis deleted; *see also* reply brief, page 4). The examiner responds that it is not disputed that the “bag of Hemphill has the inherent capability to store VOC-containing material,” and that “Hemphill need not suggest or otherwise indicate that their bag can be used for storing VOC-containing material from a process system” (answer, page 9).

We find that Hemphill teaches a bag which when folded at one or more of lines 14, 15 or 19 and temporarily or permanently sealed according to the instructions printed at 18 and 20, and filled with “grease” accordingly, will provide a “headspace” above the “grease” material contained therein as shown in specifications Figs. 1 through 4 (*see, e.g.*, cols. 3-4), and thus

agree with the examiner's findings with respect to this reference. However, what is missing from the examiner's analysis is consideration of whether there is no new and unobvious functional relationship between the printed matter "instructions" and the sealable bag of Hemphill which contains no instructions thereon, and indeed, there is no disclosure in this reference, with respect to "instructions" concerning the use of the bag in the specified "process." Accordingly, in the absence of such analysis we find that the examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and therefore, we reverse this ground of rejection.

The examiner's decision is reversed .

Other Issues

We decline to exercise our authority under 37 CFR § 1.196(b) (2003) and enter on the record new grounds of rejection of the appealed claims with respect to following matters, and instead suggest that the examiner consider the following upon any further prosecution of the appealed claims subsequent to the termination of this appeal, supplying the record with any additional prior art as necessary in these respects.

The term "a material" in the preamble of appealed claim 1 and the term "said material" in the first specified step of the process method claimed therein which refers back to the former term, is not limited to "said solid material" set forth in the second specified step of the claimed process which must refer back to "said material." Indeed, we find no claim language or disclosure in the written description in appellant's specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in this art, *see Morris, supra; Zletz, supra*, which limits the term "a material" in the preamble to a "solid material," and indeed, appellant states in the specification that "[a]s used herein, the 'material' for which the VOCs are required can be a liquid, paste or solid" (page 3, lines 3-4). Thus, it would appear that, *prima facie*, appealed claims 1 through 8 in fact fail to set out and circumscribe a particular area with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity as required by this statutory provision, in view of the use of the terms "a material" and "said solid material" in appealed claim 1 which are of different scope. *In re Moore*, 439 F.2d 1232, 1235, 169 USPQ 236, 238 (CCPA 1971).

With respect to appealed claims 1 and 8, it reasonably appears from the prior art acknowledged in col. 1 of Robbins that there is other prior art relevant to “headspace sampling techniques.”

Finally, with respect to appealed claim 8, the examiner should consider the disclosure in Robbins of instructions to place a material that can contain VOCs in a sealable bag in a manner to leave a “headspace” for sampling purposes (cols. 1-6), either alone or with respect to Hemphill and/or other prior art.

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